

"FORWARD" IS WATCHWORD OF SALT LAKE

City Shows Increase of 70 Per Cent in Population in Seven Years and Will Have 120,000 in 1910.

Mining and Industrial Center of Mountain Country, the Mecca of Transcontinental Tourists and the Seat of Good Schools of Learning.

In 1900 the population of Salt Lake City, according to the government census, was 53,000 souls. This was just fifty-three years after the founding of the city in 1847. The figures show an average annual growth of 1,000. Since 1900 the census has been taken frequently by the school authorities, by the publishers of the city directory and by others particularly interested in knowing the size of the population. Judging from the best information at hand, the population of the city at this time is 90,000. This shows an increase of 70,000, or 70 per cent, in the seven years since the federal census—an average of upward of 5,000 souls, or 10 per cent a year.

Even at this conservative rate of increase the population of the city would be approximately 120,000 in 1910, when the next government census is taken. It is well understood, however, that the growth of the city at the present time is much more rapid than the above figures would indicate. Should there be no backset in the next three years, it is reasonable to place the population at that time at 150,000. There are forces at work in the community now that will cause the population to increase more rapidly than ever before, and it has been the history of every city of importance that once it had cast off its swaddling clothes and started on the road of progress, its speed has accelerated as it progressed.

Vital Forces at Work.

It is profitable to look into the forces that are pushing this community forward so rapidly at this time.

At the head of the list must be placed public spirit—the determination on the part of good citizens to pull together for the benefit of the whole community. In spite of the religious discord, enterprising citizens have worked in the past year with more system and more enthusiasm than ever before. As a result, new fields of enterprise have been opened up, a wonderful stimulus has been given to the activity of every citizen, and the city has swung wide to welcome homeseekers from all sides, the croakers have been thrown into the background and many substantial foundation stones have been laid upon which to build a metropolitan city.

This public spirit, this pulling together, has been well illustrated in the work of the Commercial club, the Manufacturers & Merchants' association, the Chamber of Commerce, the State Fair association, the Real Estate association, and a number of other organizations, to say nothing of wide-awake citizens working as individuals. Not the least important work of the organizations named has been, in the year just closing, the distribution of judicious advertising matter calling the attention of the outside world to the many advantages of Salt Lake City as a place of residence and as a place for business and investment.

Secure Good Water Supply.

Full credit for public improvements must be given the last two administrations. The securing of an ample supply of good canyon water, the best in the west, has done great things for the city—as much perhaps as any other one thing. Investors, if they are the right kind, will look well into the water supply of a city before planting their money in long-time investments. The character of the water supply for fighting fire has a marked influence on the erection of high business blocks. In Salt Lake City and in every other city similarly situated, the water for the gardens and lawns is one of the prime essentials. This has a direct bearing on the upbuilding of the residence portions of the city.

In addition to solving the water supply problem the city administrations of the past four years have done wonders in the way of paving the streets, laying permanent sidewalks, extending the sewer system, providing for a city street car service, laying water mains and in other less important ways that mark the progress of every modern city. The beautifying of the city as the direct result of these public improvements, and the amount of work placed at the disposal of those willing to work, have attracted many desirable citizens to Salt Lake. The effect on the population has been marked.

Mining and Smelting.

In Utah no other branches of human activity begin to compare with mining and smelting—they cast all other industries far back into the shadow. For this reason, in summing up the influences that are at work to transform Salt Lake from a rural town into a modern municipality, the first place must be awarded to the mining and smelting industries.

Fortunately for this city it is the direct business center of the richest and most extensive mining districts in the world. This mining territory covers Utah. It does more—it extends into Nevada, Arizona, Idaho and Wyoming. The most important mining companies in Salt Lake City; the homes of many who have grown rich in the mining camps are in this city; dividends by the million flow naturally into the city; the development and operation of a large number of mines that otherwise would be idle. There has been much friction between the farmers and the owners of the smelters; there has been

much talk of the removal of the smelters to make a short way from the city, to escape litigation with the farmers; but whatever the outcome, it is certain that Salt Lake City will still reap her full share of the mining and smelting industries of the intermountain west.

Influence of Good Schools.

Many good families are moving into Salt Lake City in order that the children may have the advantages of a good education. The crowded condition of every university, college and school in the city is proof that this desire for educational advantages is exerting a potent influence in building up the city.

The University of Utah, standing at the head of the educational system of the state, is the magnet drawing ambitious young men and women, not only from Utah, but from the surrounding states as well. As this institution grows in strength—with better equipment, additional buildings, a stronger teaching force, a larger attendance and a better college spirit—its influence extends and its power as a factor for the upbuilding of the community is augmented.

Supplementing the work of the university and exerting a similar but less powerful influence, are the splendid system of public schools of the city with its high school, which ranks with the best; the Latter-day Saints' university, Westminster college, All Hallows college for boys, St. Mary's academy for girls, Rowland Hall, Gordon academy, the Collegiate Institute and other minor educational institutions. These are all good in their ways. The denominational schools make a direct appeal to the members of their respective denominations; they are ably supported by their respective churches, and each is playing its part in making of Salt Lake a metropolitan city.

Churches Grow in Strength.

Working hand in hand with the schools in many cases, and in all cases co-operating to the same general end, are the churches. There was a time when the Latter-day Saints held a monopoly in the matter of churches. They still constitute the most powerful denomination, of course, but the day of monopoly is gone, never to return; and none appreciate this more than progressive Latter-day Saints. Catholics, Presbyterians, Congregationalists, Episcopalians, Methodists, Baptists, Unitarians, Lutherans, Christians and others of the more powerful denominations now support strong and growing organizations in Salt Lake City. Many of them have strong auxiliary organizations in the Sunday schools. Young People's Christian Endeavor societies, Epworth Leagues and the like. In addition to all these, the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. are doing much non-denominational religious work, while the Salvation Army and other organizations that work along similar lines are never idle.

In the matter of building there was little of importance done by any of the denominations during the year. The Latter-day Saints strengthened their posts in a number of localities by the erection of substantial ward meeting houses and amusement halls; the Catholics prosecuted work on St. Mary's cathedral, and brought nearer the day when that magnificent edifice will be thrown open to the anxiously waiting members of that denomination; the Baptists made definite arrangements for the erection of a fine central church in the eastern part of the city, and report a prosperous and profitable year's work.

Salt Lake a Railway Center.

Transportation facilities cut an important figure in the destiny of every city. Salt Lake is not an exception. Until the coming of the railroad there was no hope for Zion ever becoming a business center of importance. With the incoming of each new road the prospect has brightened, until now the bow of promise is ever present while the work goes forward with leaps and bounds.

With E. H. Harriman, George J. Gould and William A. Clark vitally interested in three great systems of railroads centering in Salt Lake, this community need have no fear for the future in the matter of railroads. The time has come when this city takes an interest in every spike driven anywhere in the Rio Grande Western, the Oregon Short Line or the Salt Lake Route; because every improvement made works to the advantage of this community either directly or indirectly, in most cases directly. The construction of the Western Pacific as an integral part of the Gould transcontinental system means tremendous things for Salt Lake; not alone in that it will give shorter and more direct communication with the Pacific coast, but more especially because it raises Salt Lake to a very important division point on a great transcontinental system, and opens a great new territory to her influence and trade.

Throw Out Feeders on All Sides.

With Harriman throwing out feeders in all directions to the north; with Clark throwing out feeders in all directions to the south and west; with Gould pushing a great road to the west and strengthening his system throughout the entire territory subject to Salt Lake's influence, there is little more to be desired in this field.

The work on the Oregon Short Line and the Gould roads are doing in the city in the way of improving their terminal facilities and in the erection of elegant passenger depots is an evidence of the importance attached to this city by these far-reaching interests. Good progress along these lines was made in the year just closing, especially by the Harriman interests; the switch yards and site of the new station has been a

SALT LAKE INDUSTRIES.

	Number Employed.	Wages.	Production.
Assaying	60	\$ 60,000	\$—
Awnings and Tents	30	14,000	30,000
Bank and Bar Fixtures	100	85,000	325,000
Bottling Business	80	40,000	165,000
Baking Powder	26	14,000	42,000
Building Trades	2,500	2,000,000	—
Bakeries	100	60,000	325,000
Blank Books and Binding	125	75,000	175,000
Blacksmithing	200	140,000	250,000
Boots and Shoes	160	120,000	290,000
Boxes	50	15,000	50,000
Brass Works	20	14,000	32,000
Breweries	150	145,000	900,000
Brick	400	200,000	750,000
Coffee Roasting	10	5,000	40,000
Confectionery	1,100	440,000	2,000,000
Camping Outfits	20	12,000	25,000
Carpets	20	12,000	50,000
Carriages and Implements	150	140,000	300,000
Cigars	180	110,000	500,000
Creameries	80	45,000	450,000
Cement	125	65,000	250,000
Clothing Manufacturers	125	75,000	300,000
Coffins	12	7,500	46,000
Crackers	60	35,000	140,000
Dressmaking	400	180,000	350,000
Drugs and Medicines	140	90,000	900,000
Dyeing and Cleaning	50	20,000	30,000
Electrical Supplies	50	44,000	150,000
Engravers	12	15,000	30,000
Electrical Construction	600	400,000	—
Electroplating	12	8,000	12,000
Extracts and Essences	50	25,000	80,000
Flouring Mill Products	140	110,000	800,000
Foundries, Machinery, Boilers and Furnaces	350	325,000	1,200,000
Fur Goods	30	25,000	300,000
Gravel Roofing	12	8,000	—
Gunsmithing	5	5,000	—
Horse Collars	10	10,000	40,000
Hair Goods	12	5,500	12,000
Harness	110	110,000	350,000
Ice	160	140,000	275,000
Jewelry	20	22,000	60,000
Knitting Factories	75	35,000	200,000
Laundries	450	175,000	—
Lithographing	10	10,000	25,000
Lumber Manufacturers	125	80,000	425,000
Mattress Manufacturers	75	40,000	200,000
Marble Monuments	30	18,000	60,000
Mantels	25	20,000	35,000
Merchant Tailors	200	120,000	500,000
Millinery	120	90,000	550,000
Meats, Packing and Pickling	140	110,000	700,000
Newspapers	340	290,000	—
Ornamental Glass	12	8,000	20,000
Optical Goods	20	12,000	60,000
Photographers	50	50,000	100,000
Printing	225	180,000	750,000
Paints and Varnishes	35	24,000	115,000
Patterns and Models	10	8,000	20,000
Quarries	250	150,000	400,000
Railroad Shops	1,600	1,250,000	—
Sheet Iron	200	180,000	300,000
Smelting	2,000	1,440,000	49,000,000
Soap Manufacturers	40	20,000	90,000
Shoemakers	50	35,000	75,000
Spices	16	8,000	25,000
Salt	75	45,000	200,000
Taxidermy	5	6,000	25,000
Tinware	180	160,000	275,000
Trunks and Valises	20	14,000	38,000
Typewriter Repairs	10	5,000	—
Totals	14,434	\$10,053,000	\$66,212,000

busy scene throughout the year, and already a good idea of what the completed terminals will be can be obtained from an inspection of the grounds.

Closely allied to the railroad work of the Harriman interests is the work being done in the matter of improving the street car system of the city. A complete revolution has begun in the system, and the traveling public in the city is promising itself many good things along this line when the system is brought nearer to completion. The Bamberger road, that during the year was completed into the outskirts of Ogden, is no mean factor in the upbuilding of Salt Lake. It furnishes easy access for the residents of the beautiful valley between the two big cities of the state to visit Salt Lake for shopping or pleasure, and in time will make of the entire valley a beautiful residence suburb of the metropolis.

Human Beings Demand Fun.

Wise students of human nature never overlook the influence of recreation in analyzing the forces that work for weal or woe on the race. The wide-awake residents of Salt Lake have cer-

tainly not overlooked this factor. It is perfectly safe to say that no city of equal size in the world offers better facilities for summer pleasure and recreation.

Throughout the last season there were in full operation, entertaining their thousands every day, Saltair, on the lake; Lagoon, in Davis county, within thirty minutes' ride; the Salt Palace, almost in the heart of the city, and Wandanore, a short ride away on the street cars. Added to these are the Country club, the city parks, the baseball park, the roller skating rink, Port Douglas and Agricultural park in the racing season. Fully as important as any of these are the many fine little resorts in the canyons above the city, at which thousands spent happy summer days.

In the later season the theatres are in full swing, duck hunting pressings are held by thousands, and athletic sports at the schools make a very entertaining link between the summer and winter fun.

Tourists Reach Out Farther.

Tourists from all parts of the civilized world, in crossing the American continent, have always made it a point

to visit Salt Lake, the central home of the Mormons. This was just as true in the year just closing as in any previous year in the city's history. Many thousands were entertained by the Tabernacle concerts; by the stories of the early settlers, and by the full quota of souvenirs and literature. It is a noteworthy fact in this connection that most tourists in these days have made it a point to visit Salt Lake as well as to their curiosity. After viewing the points of special historical interest, such as the Temple, the grave of Brigham Young, the Lion House, the Bee-Hive House, the Gardo House, the Tabernacle and the old wall, travelers now take the time to ride over the city, and very many of them run out to see the great smelters and some of the mines. This is proof, if proof is needed, that Salt Lake is gradually becoming known abroad for something besides its curiosities.

Salt Lake a City of Homes.

After all else has been said, it still remains to be said that Salt Lake is a city of homes, and the fact that it is considered a good home city is perhaps the greatest of all attractions for

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Municipal Improvements in 1907 Cost More by \$120,000 Than Was Spent in Decade Before 1906.

Details of the Betterments for Which the People Have Paid \$1,200,000 and Which Are Transforming Salt Lake.

Expenditures in Detail on City Improvements in 1907.	Total Expenditures by Years for City Improvements.
Water main extensions	\$ 75,000 00
Sewer extensions	250,000 00
Intercepting sewer	100,000 00
Paving extensions	128,079 81
Paving repairs	30,000 00
Curb and gutter	19,555 55
Sidewalks	113,482 08
Stone block cross walks	11,165 19
Big Cottonwood conduit	29,550 57
Fire station No. 5	1,637 85
Twenty park band stands	5,122 21
Garbage building	5,126 08
Graveling North Main street	1,312 50
Miscellaneous	4,874 61
Total	\$1,119,710 50

With characteristic determination, backed by abundant means and boundless energy the people of Salt Lake have spent during the past year \$1,119,710.89 in civic betterment, which is \$121,394 more than was spent between the ten years, 1894 and 1903, inclusive.

The detailed tables above show what has been accomplished, but figures alone cannot tell the story of what has been done to make Salt Lake a better city to live in. There is an old saying, an axiom in municipal economy, that a city's prosperity is best told by the public spirit of its citizens in improving their surroundings. If this be true, the record made by the people of Zion during the past year must necessarily stamp the city as one of the most prosperous and progressive in the nation. For nothing of importance has been done to make Salt Lake a modern city. Her principal streets were seas of mud in the winter and carpeted with dust during the summer. With streams of pure mountain water going to waste in the canyons of the Wasatch the citizens were content with an ill-equipped and entirely inadequate system of water distribution. Little attempt at sewerage disposal had been made, the old gravity sewer being the only one of any importance, and its feeders were few and far between.

Suddenly the city awakened as to its condition. Led by former Mayor Richard P. Morris, the era of improvement was inaugurated in 1904, and since that time the people have spent \$2,868,716.26 in making Salt Lake a great city, serving of recognition as a city of the first class.

When the City Awoke.

The desire for improvements was contagious. The first year \$241,000 was spent, the next year \$441,000; then came 1906, with an expenditure of \$865,000, and then 1907, the record breaker, with improvements worth \$1,119,710.89 added to the tangible assets of the municipality. But the people have not stopped and everything points to 1908 being another record breaker. When Brigham Street was paved it was a great impetus to citizens in other sections of the city to have the streets in front of their residences beautified. Second South street citizens were the first to complete the work has led to a great profit by the example of those on Brigham. The pavement on that street was completed early last spring. Now First South is to be paved, and the contract will be let January 3. An effort is also being made to have Third South paved, and a petition is expected for this work at any time by the council. The property owners on Fourth and Fifth South streets are also known to be willing to fall in line as soon as the city is financially able to undertake this work.

First of the Residence Boulevards.

Sixth East street has been macadamized from Brigham to Third South, and this has led to a general scheme of paving extensions including the area bounded by Brigham, Fifth South, Tenth East and State streets. It is hoped that within two years this, the principal residence district, will be paved from end to end.

Among the most notable pavement improvements of the year were the paving of State street from Fourth to Seventh South streets, Main street from Fourth to Ninth South streets, Fourth South from West Temple to Second East streets, and West Temple from Fourth to Fifth South streets. State street is the principal thoroughfare into the city for the farmers to the south, and the city has already heavily travelled. Up to recently during the winter and spring months these streets have been impassable because of the mud. Now they are hard, smooth roads, and easily traversed in the worst of weather.

Second Avenue a Beautiful Street.

The macadamizing of Second avenue from Canyon road to Popperston place was one of the features of the year in the improvement of residence section. This avenue is now one of the finest drives in the city and the satisfactory completion of the work has led to a number of similar improvements on a number of other streets on the north bench.

A street will doubtless be paved the coming year, and the contract for First avenue from A to P streets has already been let to P. J. Moran. This latter work would have been done this year if it had not been for the fight over the Utah Light and Railway franchise, which has prevented that company from determining whether it will take its tracks off that thoroughfare.

Tenth East street has also been macadamized from Second to Fifth South streets and the section between Second South and Brigham will no doubt be done during 1908.

All paving is ordered by the council after a majority of the property owners petition for it. As a rule the petitioners are allowed to state the character of pavement desired, but this scheme will no doubt be abolished, as it often interferes with the general paving scheme that the city pays for all street intersections and half the cost

of the grading. The property owners are assessed for the remainder. It can be paid in ten yearly installments, each bearing 6 per cent interest, if so desired. This makes the burden each year in most instances comparatively light.

Water Problem Is Solved.

On December 9 last the new water supply main from Parley's canyon reservoir down Fifth South street to Third West street was completed and the water turned in. This event was scarcely noticed, but it was a momentous one, as it marked the termination of the project of Mayor Morris to give the city all the water it will need for a quarter of a century to come. It was on Jan. 3, 1905, that the people voted \$1,000,000 in bonds to extend the water and sewer systems. Of this amount \$850,000 was set aside to improve the water system, and that amount has now been expended and the desired result attained. First the Big Cottonwood conduit was built in order to bring the immense amount of water secured from the creek into the city the new main was necessary. To Tenth East street the pipe is thirty-six inches in diameter, from Tenth East to Main street, thirty inches, and then it decreases to sixteen inches at Third West street.

Plans for Canyon Reservoirs.

A further addition to the water system is planned for the coming year. It is proposed to secure five small lakes at the head of Big Cottonwood canyon for reservoir purposes. In fact, they are natural reservoirs, and it will not cost more than \$100,000 to make this addition to the system. With these lakes in reserve, the city will have enough water to last it for all time.

It is also proposed to build a large reservoir in City Creek canyon, to hold a large amount of water which is now wasted during the flood seasons, because of the inability of the city to consume it. This reservoir will hold, when completed, 5,000,000 gallons. Salt Lake can now boast of the finest water system in the country, and with the proposed improvement it will be made perpetual, an asset of incalculable value to future generations. The city is peculiarly fortunate in having such a vast quantity of water at its doors, and also because this water is of marvellous purity. In order to insure its purity and its permanency, the city has asked the national government to establish a forest reserve on the watershed in Parley's canyon, and this will undoubtedly be granted. The government protects the headwaters of City Creek, and Big Cottonwood is in no danger of ever running dry.

Great Progress in Sewer Work.

The city during the past year has made rapid strides toward a modern sewer system. There is still much to be done in improving conditions in this respect, and there is every assurance that the efforts of the past year are continued during 1908. The most important work of this character has been the building of the intercepting sewer from Ninth South and Main streets, west to Sixth West street, thence north to Sixth South, thence west to Eighth West and north on Eighth West street to Fifth North street. This sewer will drain a section of the city which has never known the advantages of sewer connection, and where the ground is saturated with water. This sewer connects with the gravity sewer, and a pumping station is to be erected at this point to pump the sewerage into the gravity sewer.

In connection with the intercepting sewer there are planned a large number of laterals which will traverse the whole western section of the city and give all the people in that neighborhood proper facilities for disposing of their waste.

One of these, known as extension 182, is located in the southwestern portion of the city beyond Ninth South street, and the contract for the work has already been let and it will be completed during 1908.

Much Work Planned for the Future.

The north bench also was completely sewered during the past year, at a large expense. Another extension, No. 180, in the section south of Fifth South and east of Main streets, comprises about twenty miles of sewer, and will cost when completed about \$250,000. Work has only been started, but the contractor thinks he can finish it by June 1 next, at the latest. A modern system of sewerage has also been built in the section west of West Temple and north of South Temple streets.

The plan for the coming year is to build several laterals into the intercepting sewer, and also to give the people in the extreme southeastern section better facilities.

One of the greatest difficulties encountered in extending the sewer system is the failure of people living on the new lines to make connections with

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